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Corsican autonomists seize hotel
CCIO, Corsica, Jan. 9 (R) — A group of armed Corsican autonomists took about 30 people hostage in a hotel in central Corsica today, police said. They said about 40 separatists entered the hotel early today and prevented clients and staff from leaving. The separatists are members of the Union du Peuple Corse, an organisation fighting for Corsican autonomy. According to first reports, most of them came from Bastia, where security forces arrested about 20 people last night in connection with the kidnapping of the three alleged undercover policemen. Security forces moved into the village 40 kilometres north of Bastia yesterday afternoon but the separatists managed to escape into the mountains with their three hostages. Corsica has been shaken by violence in recent years as autonomists campaigned for independence from the French mainland. Hundreds of attacks occurred in the Mediterranean island last year.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

King to tour 5 Arab states

AMMAN, Jan. 9 (JNA) — His Majesty King Hussein will begin a tour of five Arab states on Saturday. An announcement by the Royal Court said the King's tour, to last several days, will take him to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman. King Hussein will hold talks with the rulers of these countries on current Arab affairs, the international situation, bilateral relations and mutual cooperation, the announcement said.



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Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Saudi Arabia executes 63 for part in mosque attack

ADDAH, Jan. 9 (R) — Sixty-three men were beheaded in Saudi Arabia today for their part in an attack last November on the Grand Mosque in Mecca.

The government announced the executions were carried out in eight cities under a decree issued by King Khalid. Interior ministry said 41 of the executed were Saudis, others were 10 Egyptians, 10 Yemenis, three Kuwaitis, one man each from North Sudan and Iraq. The king said the punishment was a sacred Islamic law. According to government figures, 60 people died in the heavy fighting between security forces and those who attacked the mosque, Islam's holiest place of worship.

The attackers occupied the mosque for two weeks before being driven out by Saudi troops. Parts of the mosque were badly damaged in the attack. Today's government statement, issued by Interior Minister Prince Nayef bin Abdul Aziz, said those executed had been tried by an Islamic court in Mecca and were guilty of deliberate killings. The statement quoted King Khalid as saying in an official letter that a number of those involved in the attack on the mosque had supplied and distributed weapons and undertaken guard duties. They would be imprisoned, the statement said.

An unspecified number of women who distributed food, water and weapons to the group would be imprisoned for two years during which they would receive religious education. A number of teenage boys had also been involved and would be sent to reformatories. The ministry said this morning's executions were carried out in the public squares of Mecca, Riyadh, Medina, Dammam, Bredah, Hail, Abha and Tabuk. Fifteen of the attackers were executed in Mecca while 10 were beheaded in Riyadh.

Fahd: Saudis will blow up oil fields if U.S. invades

RUT, Jan. 9 (Agencies) — Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia said in a newspaper view published here today his government would blow up Saudi Arabia's oil fields in case of an American invasion.

Europeans and Japanese can not. Anyway, if there is an invasion, the maximum that can be done is to blow up the oil fields. If the time for this decision comes, we shall act with the required sense of responsibility," Prince Fahd was also quoted as saying President Carter had pledged to recognise the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) if it accepted an amended version of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242.

According to government figures, about 60 Saudi soldiers, 75 rebels, and 25 pilgrims died in the attack on the Grand Mosque by more than 700 Muslim extremists on Nov. 20, the first day of the Islamic year 1400. Saudi forces captured 170 rebels. Among those taken prisoner was the rebel commander, identified as Juhaiman Al-Oteibi.

He also ruled out any possibility of giving the United States military bases or any of military facilities in Arabia. "You can quote me as saying that the Saudi kingdom will never establish any of its military bases on its territory," Fahd told the leftist newspaper As-Safir. The kingdom also will not conclude any accord on arm of military facilities to Americans or others.

President Carter told me he was prepared and had the desire and determination to recognise the PLO if it accepted Resolution 242 after omission of the last part which describes or refers to the Palestinians as refugees. The United States has refused contact with the Palestinians until they recognise Israel, but Prince Fahd said President Carter had not made this a condition for U.S. acceptance of the PLO.

One of the rebels, Muhammad bin Abdullah Al-Qutani, 27, who had proclaimed himself the new mahdi (messiah), was killed in the fighting. Prince Nayef told professors and students at Riyadh University last night that the rebels were armed with Czechoslovak-manufactured guns available in the kingdom since the 1963 Yemen civil war. He said Qatani was originally an Egyptian, according to the dead man's father.

Ghali says peace pact will be 'empty shell' minus Palestine solution

ASWAN, Upper Egypt, Jan. 9 (R) — The Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty risks becoming meaningless unless the problem of Palestinian "autonomy" is solved quickly, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs Butros Ghali said today.

Interviewed here by the Jerusalem Post, Dr. Ghali said: "Failure to resolve the Palestinian question might render the Israel-Egypt peace treaty a largely empty shell." He said there would be a "formal peace — a piece of paper," but in practice a state of "no war, no peace" would continue. Dr. Ghali said progress in talks to give greater autonomy to the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza had been substantial so far. He said Israel was concentrating on minor procedural matters.

paper Al-Gomhuria reported today that new Egyptian ideas to be put forward by Mr. Sadat included the holding of elections in Gaza before elections on the West Bank, but "keeping a linkage between the two so that they are not to be separated in principle." Egypt also proposed that Israeli military headquarters be withdrawn from towns in the West Bank and Gaza and East Jerusalem, the newspaper said, but Egyptian officials were not immediately available to confirm the report.

8 die in Tabriz clashes as Iranians march again

IRAN, Jan. 9 (R) — At least 8 people were killed and 100 received treatment for knife, club and gun wounds in a day of fierce clashes between rival demonstrators in the northwestern city of Tabriz, hospital sources said.



But Dr. Beheshti said it might take some time to solve the dispute. "There is some movement but I am not sure that the result of this movement can be seen in a few days, perhaps in a few weeks," he told reporters, refusing to elaborate. The remark followed a conciliatory statement last night by Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh after the Revolutionary Council meeting in which he praised U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

men of the opposition Musleme's Republican Party clashed with revolutionaries loyal to Ayatollah Khomeini in the centre of Tabriz, hospital sources said. state radio said crowds had stormed the local radio and television station and the on-general's office. id 50 people were arrested the clashes and said security re-established control city after nightfall. spokesman for the Khomeini al in Tabriz, which received lead and 31 wounded, said had ordered hospitals not to the casualty toll to callers' ebran. z, the capital of Turkish-East Azerbaijan province is the stronghold of Iran's most influential leader, lah Kazem Shariat-Madari, s been the scene of clashes in his supporters and those tollah Khomeini. tollah Shariat-Madari an appeal for calm yesterday. Last week he said the would no longer enjoy his if it continued its political es. appeal for calm was aimed lucing tension at huge strations today to mark en, one of the Shi'ite Mus- of mourning for the death a Hussein, grandson of the t. Mohammad. a holy city of Qom, where,

For this Iranian militant Ayatollah Shariat-Madari, the second-ranking religious figure, is the leader. He is pictured outside the headquarters of the Republican Muslim People's Party in Tabriz both Ayatollah Khomeini and Ayatollah Shariat-Madari live, half a million people marched past the home of the revolutionary leader shouting pro-Islamic and anti-American slogans.

Mr. Waldheim promised he would raise the crimes and robberies which the treacherous Shah and the U.S. committed in Iran during the past 25 years for the members of the U.N. and the people of the world, and he kept his promise. Mr. Qotbzadeh said. Asked whether he thought Mr. Waldheim's mission to Iran last week had failed, the foreign minister said: "In our view, Mr. Waldheim kept his promise so it is a success for him as well as for us. But if the U.S. thinks that Mr. Waldheim has failed in his assignment, it does not concern us."

Dr. Beheshti said today a U.N. investigation into the Shah's alleged crimes could form part of a solution to the crisis. He indicated that U.S. charge d'affaires Bruce Laingen, held in protective custody at the foreign ministry since the embassy siege began on Nov. 4, would not be handed over to the students as they requested. He said Ayatollah Khomeini, due to begin two weeks' rest on Jan. 12, would continue to see members of the council during that time and use the period "to reflect on the most important problems facing Iran."

Palestinian representatives who are boycotting the autonomy talks would moderate their position if Israel showed them "a light at the end of the tunnel," Dr. Ghali said.

Meanwhile, Egyptian sources said today that open borders between Israel and Egypt will not mean Israeli cars immediately streaming across the border in their hundreds.

The sources said that in the early stages of normalising relations between the two countries — due to start later this month — only about one Israeli car a month will be able to cross the border.

"Egyptian bureaucracy will see to that," one source said. Normalisation is one of the subjects now being discussed in summit talks at this winter resort city between Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Mr. Begin took time off from the talks today to tour ancient Egyptian monuments at Luxor, 230 kilometres north of Aswan. Tramping round the dusty sites with a large retinue of officials, Mr. Begin looked uncomfortable in suit and tie in the warm sunshine of Upper Egypt.

Aides said he was particularly keen to know about Ramses II, the first Egyptian king to sign a peace treaty with the ancient Hittites. Tomorrow Mr. Begin will hold his third and final session with Mr. Sadat. In their previous two meetings the problem of Iran and Afghanistan largely crowded out issues closer to home.

But in tomorrow's session the two leaders must once again tackle the delicate issue of Palestine "autonomy" for the occupied West Bank of Jordan and Gaza Strip.

Egyptian sources said Mr. Sadat is likely to stick to his insistence that Arab East Jerusalem must have a place in the autonomy plan — a demand vigorously resisted by Israel.

The sources said Mr. Sadat may revive the Egyptian demand for autonomy to be applied first in Gaza and to use it as a model for later application to the West Bank.

Assad names Kasm as new Syria premier

DAMASCUS, Jan. 9 (R) — President Hafez Al-Assad today asked Dr. Abdel-Rauf Al-Kasm, governor of Damascus, to form a new government, it was officially announced.

Dr. Kasm, who is also a member of the newly-elected regional (Syrian) leadership of the ruling Baath Party, has not held a ministerial post before.

His appointment follows the seventh congress of the Baath party, which ended two weeks of discussions last Saturday.

President Assad has asked outgoing Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Al-Halabi to remain in office until Dr. Kasm, 48, has formed his new government.

Dr. Kasm, who obtained a higher engineering degree in architecture at the University of Geneva in 1963, is married with two children.

Mr. Halabi failed to win reelection to the 21-member regional leadership council of the Baath Party.

According to party rules, the prime minister, his cabinet ministers and parliament speakers are drawn from the council, which is the highest policy-making body in the country.

The government newspaper Tishrin today warned the extremist Muslim Brotherhood that Syria would take drastic measures against "terrorism or sectarianism."

Syria has blamed the Brotherhood for the massacre at an artillery school in the northern town of Aleppo last June in which at least 60 cadets were killed and for a series of subsequent attacks.

"Syria is determined to eliminate any manifestation of terrorism or sectarianism practised by the Muslim Brothers gang," the paper said in a commentary.

Islamic world ponders moves Rival Afghan rebels seek common front

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 9 (R) — Rival Afghan insurgent leaders have begun negotiations to set up a common front for aid that they expect will begin to arrive soon from sympathetic Islamic and other countries, a spokesman said today.

The talks, which began soon after the Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan, involve the six parties based in Peshawar, north-west Pakistan.

They have failed five times during the past year to form a common front to direct the war against previous Soviet-backed governments in Kabul.

The current talks have skirted round the most divisive issue of who should lead a united front and seek only to provide nominal unity and an avenue for foreign support.

One of the groups involved, the National Islamic Front of Afghanistan led by Sayed Ahmad Gailani, said today that it had been in contact with governments willing to support the rebels against Afghanistan's new leader, Mr. Babrak Karmal.

In Cairo, an Afghan guerrilla leader today asked the Egyptian government for arms and military advisers to help in his organisation's fight against Soviet forces.

Zia Khan Nassiri, leader of the Afghan "Islamic and Nationalist Revolutionary Council," held talks with minister of state at the presidency Mansour Hassan before his departure for Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Nassiri told Reuters that Egyptian officials had promised him training camps for Afghan volunteers but "whether the training will be here in Egypt or in the liberated area of Afghanistan I don't know."

Islamic conference sought

Bangladesh has proposed an emergency meeting of the 42-country Islamic Conference Organisation (ICO) at foreign ministers' level for later this month to discuss the situation in Afghanistan, the official Saudi Press Agency said today.

Pakistan had offered to be host to the conference in Islamabad on Jan. 26, the agency said, quoting a Saudi foreign ministry official, Sheikh Abdul-Rahman Mansouri.

Saudi Arabia today urged Arab and other Islamic countries to boycott the Olympic Games in Moscow next July as a protest against the Soviet intervention, the Saudi Press Agency said.

Saudi Arabia has already announced its own boycott of the games.

Diplomatic sources in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, said that an Islamic boycott of the Olympics was among the topics proposed for the Islamic foreign ministers conference.

The Philippines and Mexico gave notice at the U.N. today that they will ask for an emergency meeting of the General Assembly on Afghanistan which could override the Soviet Union's Security Council veto two days ago.

Their delegates were consulting other non-aligned members on the move, a spokesman said.

The General Assembly has powers to take peacekeeping action following a Security Council veto.

In Washington, President Carter said last night that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was the greatest threat to peace since World War II.

The U.S. was seeking increased cooperation with friendly nations in the Middle East in response to the crises in Afghanistan and Iran, a U.S. government spokesman said.

The spokesman added: "What we are not doing is going about the area seeking formal treaty alliances or the imposition of some new kind of Pax Americana."

Despite exercises by U.S. military aircraft from bases in Egypt in recent weeks, he said, Washington is not immediately considering accepting offers of landing rights or naval port facilities from either Egypt or Israel.

But he said similar exercises in cooperation with the Egyptian air force, or with the Israelis, were not ruled out in the future.

In New York, the International Longshoremen's Association (ILA), the union of American dockworkers, said today it would boycott Soviet ships and goods. The union's 116,000 members will refuse to handle any goods arriving from or headed for the Soviet Union.

In Bonn, West Germany recalled its ambassador to the Soviet Union for consultations on the Afghanistan conflict, a foreign ministry spokesman said today.

West Germany has condemned the Soviet intervention as a violation of basic principles of peaceful co-existence and self-determination. West German Chancellor Hel-

mut Schmidt said today the West should meet the challenge of the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan with solidarity, but should not cut the dialogue with Moscow.

Mr. Schmidt, who was ending a visit to Spain, did not announce any retaliatory steps against the Soviet Union but said there should be no doubts about West Germany's thorough solidarity with the U.S. response.

France said today that the Soviet military intervention had dealt a blow to east-west détente.

A statement issued after the weekly cabinet meeting said France "considers it essential that the necessary confidence in the pursuit of détente should be restored by positive actions, concerning notably the right of the Afghan people to determine their own future."

In Canberra, Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser said Australia had offered to take a more active part in patrolling the Indian Ocean because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

In addition to the offer, made to President Carter, the government was adopting a series of retaliatory measures that would hit Australian-Soviet relations in commercial, cultural and other fields, Mr. Fraser said.

He confirmed after the cabinet meeting that Australia would not make up the shortfall in wheat sales to the Soviet Union resulting from the American cancellation of a 17-million ton sale to the Russians.

In Kabul, President Karmal today postponed a press conference with western journalists until tomorrow because of "unforeseen and unavoidable circumstances," a foreign ministry official said.

He said the western journalists would be required to submit their questions in writing in advance. More than 100 foreign correspondents are now in Kabul.

On Monday, Mr. Karmal, who seized power in a Soviet-backed coup last month, met several journalists, mostly from eastern European countries. He told them they were welcome to ask questions which westerners from "imperialist countries would have asked me in a provocative manner."

Rhodesian guerrillas charge intimidation by truce forces

SALISBURY, Jan. 9 (R) — A spokesman for Patriotic Front co-leader Joshua Nkomo said today that guerrillas who had reported to the Commonwealth ceasefire force would go back to the bush if alleged intimidation by Rhodesian forces continued.

The threat, by Mr. Nkomo's publicity chief Willie Musarurwa at a press conference, came shortly after the first scheduled passenger flight from Zambia since 1965 landed at Salisbury airport, signalling a return to normalisation with neighbouring black states.

Throughout the day, planes from Zambia and Mozambique brought in senior officials of the Patriotic Front, which has waged a bitter war against the Salisbury government for the past seven years.

Mr. Musarurwa read out a long list of violations of the ceasefire which he said included murder threats and political intimidation by Rhodesian forces. They were siding with former prime minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa and attempting to intimidate villagers, he said.

In a reference to general elections due next month, the spokesman added: "Is it a free and fair election when our organisers cannot organise? If it comes to it, we will use our own men to push these people out."

British sources said today that the number of people who had gathered at guerrilla assembly points throughout the country under the ceasefire plan had risen to 20,360.

The ministry of information said today's Zambia Airways flight was the start of two regular flights a week between the two countries, which closed their common border as the war intensified in 1973. Road and rail links with Mozambique and Zambia are also being reopened.

Mr. Nkomo, who has directed the war from his base in Zambia, is due to return here on Sunday but

his Patriotic Front ally Mr. Robert Mugabe, who is to fight the February election separately, has not said when he will come from his base in Mozambique.

Bishop Muzorewa, who led the multi-racial government which was disbanded under the London peace agreement, gained an early election campaign success when a rival politician, Mr. Michael Mawema, said he was joining the bishop's party.

Mr. Mawema previously headed the recently-formed National Front of Zimbabwe which did not contest the last election.



Two minority party leaders, Mr. Mike Mawema (left) and Mr. Gibson Magaramombe (right) join hands with Bishop Abel Muzorewa at his Salisbury headquarters after announcing their support for him in the forthcoming Rhodesian elections. (AP wirephoto)

Palestinian invents first functional 3-D drawing machine

By Fawzia Ma'at

AMMAN, Jan. 9 — A three-dimensional drawing machine is a novel idea men have dreamed of ages, but it is a Palestinian artist and inventor, Vladimir Tamari, who has built the first functional model of such a machine, which he plans to produce on a commercial basis later.

Mr. Tamari, who lives in Japan, is in Amman on a two-week stay to visit his family during

Christmas. He spoke to the Jordan Times last week about his invention, which he simply refers to as a 3DD machine.

During his brief stay here, Mr. Tamari took a week out to build a wooden model of the earliest and simplest prototype of his 3DD machine. With this, he demonstrated to the Jordan Times what 3DD is all about.

His invention has two principal components, a drawing machine and a viewer. A paper with two drawings on it that at first glance look identical, was carefully

placed by Mr. Tamari on the base of the viewer. About 50 cm above this base, a pair of lenses is held in place by a stand carrying more accessory lenses to help focusing. When I looked through these lenses at the paper, what I saw was one picture: a simple drawing of Jerusalem, with its houses not just piled on top of one another, but one actually behind the other.

The three-dimensional effect could be compared to that produced by a three-dimensional postcard, except that in the latter, the scenery is always limited to

two levels only. With Mr. Tamari's machine, there is no such limitation.

Having demonstrated what 3DD is, Mr. Tamari then endeavored to explain the theory behind the whole thing. Quite simply, he utilises the mechanism with nature has endowed us to enable us to see objects in three dimensions. Each eye sees any given object from a perspective slightly different from the other eye. The brain then fuses these two images together and produces for our understanding a whole representation of the object in space.

Thus, the only way for us to see the drawing of an object or a scene in three dimensions is to present one image to each eye, each slightly different from the other. This certainly seems simple enough, but the problem is: how to produce such images?

Since the difference in perspective between the two images decreases as the distance between our eyes and the object increases, the solution is to construct a machine able to do just that.

Three dimensional drawing being by no means a new idea, numerous ways have been tried already. The earliest images, which were used with Wheatstone's "stereoscope" as early as 1838 in Britain, were entirely drawn by hand, after having meticulously worked out the angles and distances to be altered. This obvious handicap never got 3DD very far. The idea, however, was revived and launched as "stereoscopic photography" and met with a successful popular response when photography was invented in the Victorian era. For photography solved the problem of producing two identical images taken at different angles. But no use was found for this popular amusement and the fad soon fell out of public favour.

Other people who have since tried building a 3DD machine are John Rule, a MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) professor in 1939 and Richard Gregory, a British physicist. However, they all tried too quickly of working on an interesting but, to their thinking, futile pastime.

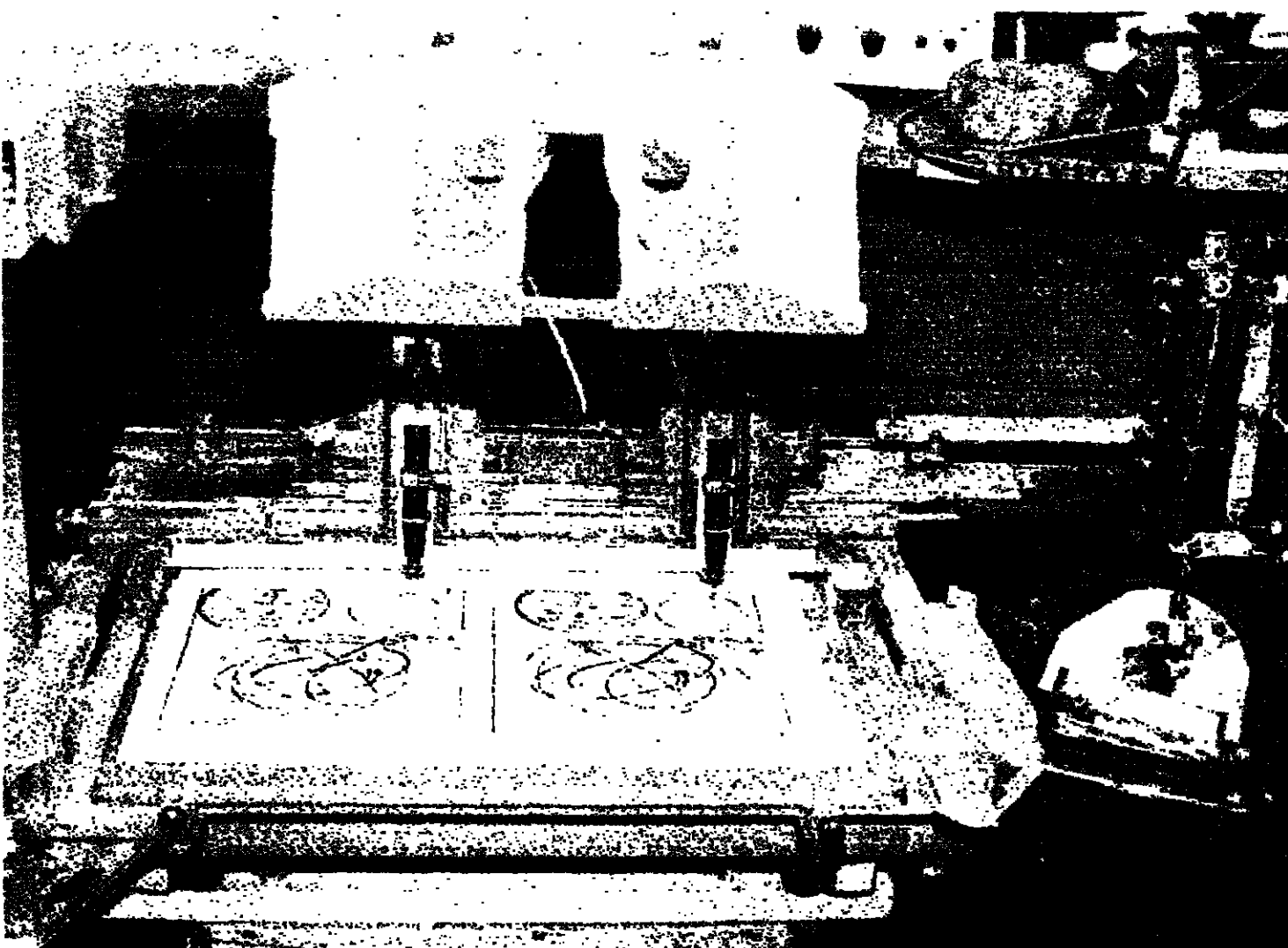
Mr. Tamari on the other hand, has determinedly worked on his 3DD machine for 16 years and is now finally nearing success.

Mr. Tamari's earliest machine utilised a horizontal bar with two pencil holders on it, so that two drawings could be produced simultaneously. Then he inserted a spring with a neat little mechanism between the holders so that the distance between them could be increased or decreased at will.

This indeed worked quite well, but the drawing technique still had one limitation. Whenever he wanted to change the depth of the drawing, he had to stop drawing and readjust the distance between the pencils. This is simply due to the fact that one cannot draw a line in three dimensions, but only superimpose two-dimensional images at different levels.

So he devised a more elaborate machine, the intricate details of which we shall spare the reader. The result is that one simply holds the handle on the right side of the machine and, looking through the lenses, one starts drawing free-hand in space. One can move one's hand up and down, right and left and to and fro, and see all these lines materialise in space under one's eyes on what seems a three-dimensional sheet of paper.

"In fact," Mr. Tamari says, "3DD can be done in two ways. One is free-hand drawing and the



A model of the most developed three-dimensional drawing (3DD) machine, constructed by Mr. Vladimir Tamari about three years ago. On the right, the handle is seen with which the two tracers can be

operated. The apertures in the foreground, roughly resembling a pair of spectacles, are for viewing the design while drawing. The two pens synchronously trace two quite similar designs which, seen through the viewer, give rise to the three-dimensional picture.

other is to place an object before one and trace over it with the handle. For instance, one could draw a sphere by placing one here and using a pencil attached to the handle to trace over it.

Not only that, Mr. Tamari agrees that brushes can be substituted for the pencils in the holders and three-dimensional paintings could then be made. "But," he reckons, "I haven't yet thought of a way of changing the colours and the brushes rapidly and efficiently. I have, however, tried some Chinese calligraphy (traditionally painted with brushes) in three dimensions, and it's really beautiful."

3DD's potential uses are numerous and more far-reaching than he himself has imagined. To start with, Mr. Tamari has already received three orders for 3DD machines.

One is from a famous Japanese cartoonist, for the production of three-dimensional cartoons. The second is from a Jordanian interior designer, for the demonstration in three dimensions of interior designs to customers who cannot visualise them when represented in two dimensions only.

The third order is from a Dutch micro-biologist who has formulated a theory about the anatomical configuration of the vibrio cholerae (the micro-organism responsible for producing cholera). Although he can view the spatial morphology of the vibrio under the electron microscope, he has not yet found a way for reproducing this on paper.

Mr. Tamari has so far built about 12 machines on his own. Most of these, however, are presently being displayed all over Japan as part of an exhibition of optical illusions and visual games organised by the Japanese Sahi newspaper entitled "Museum of Fun" and subtitled "The expanding visual world."

It includes a wide range of exhibits such as holographic art and Escher's paradoxes. This



Mr. Vladimir Tamari with his 3-D drawing machine

exhibition, which opened in Tokyo in April 1979 and is still running, received wide success and has been viewed by over 139,000 people to date. Originally scheduled to tour only Japan's larger cities, the exhibition has now been prolonged so it can also tour most of the smaller towns as well.

Vladimir Tamari was born in Jerusalem in 1942 and was schooled in Ramallah. He started his university studies at the American University of Beirut (AUB) where he majored in physics for 3 years, but discovered by the end of that period that he'd lost his liking for that subject. He courageously switched to fine arts, and went on to study a further year at the St. Martin School of Art in Britain.

Since then he has invented and patented a machine for Arabic

typography (1963), came up with the idea for his 3DD machine (1964), worked for an American Quaker Centre, worked for UNRWA as an illustrator and as a film technician, made a film about Jerusalem entitled "Al Quds" (1967), and to top it all, painted all through this period.

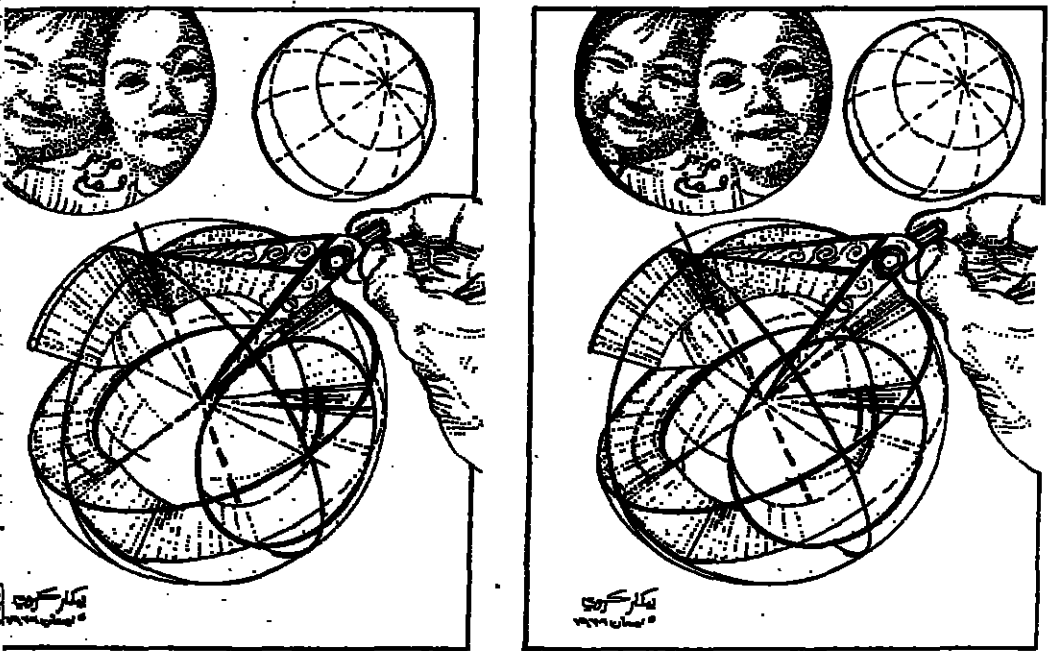
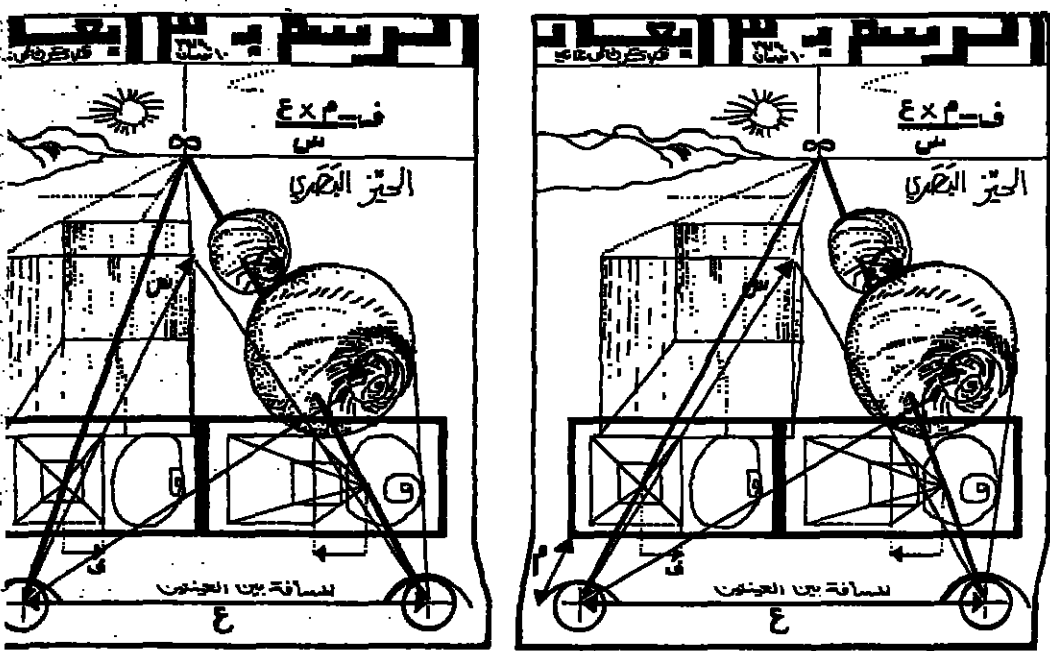
While in the United States he met Kyoko, a Japanese girl whom he later married in Beirut in 1967. He travelled to Japan in 1969 to stage an exhibition of Palestinian refugee children's paintings from Baqa'a camp, entitled "In Time of War Children Testify". In 1970,

he settled down in Japan.

Mr. Tamari as a child had two hobbies: building new toys and drawing. As he grew up, he often wondered why man could not reproduce on paper three-dimensional nature as his eyes saw it. It was on New Year's day, 1964, that he suddenly realised he could build a machine that would be capable of doing so. However, the development of this machine suffered many setbacks, the most important of which being the bombing of his house in 1967, which destroyed his earlier prototypes and most of his research notes and papers. It was not until he settled in Japan that again he found the time and energy to devote to 3DD.

Despite his success with 3DD, he has not yet been able to find any firm that would produce 3DD machines on a large scale, mainly because of commercial and marketing reasons. Mr. Tamari has finally resolved to do it himself, and has now formed his own company. He hopes to start production later this year. Soon 3DD machines of varying sizes and complexity will be available not only for general amusement and art, but also for all kinds of professional uses, including thinking out three dimensional geometry problems.

Although he calls himself an artist, Mr. Tamari could never have invented his 3DD machine had it not been for his scientific training. Surely, in the present age of overspecialisation, this world needs more people like him who are well-versed in more than one field. Then, surely, more inventions and discoveries and advances will take place, for are not all things interrelated?



Three sample pairs of drawings. In each, the two sketches are quite similar, but on close examination a slight difference in the distances between objects and in angles of perspective can be detected. The top drawing demonstrates the principle of 3DD. The parallax effect decreases as the distance between the object and the eye increases. The two images of an object placed at an infinite distance should be registered as identical by both eyes.

TODAY'S WEATHER

will be partly cloudy with a trace of scattered rain in the north and central parts of the country. There will be a further increase in temperature and winds from southwesterly moderate. In the north, the weather will be fine. In the south, it will be northwesterly moderate and the seas will be calm.

	Overnight	Daytime
Amman	3	8
Jerusalem	7	17
Hebron	1	12
Dead Sea Valley	8	16

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

dollar	293.00/295.00
sterling	661.00/665.00
German mark	170.90/171.90
franc	185.40/186.50
dh franc	72.80/73.20
in lire	36.50/36.70
new yen	124.60/125.30
every 100	154.80/155.70
in franc	105.10/105.70
every 100	79.50/79.70
ish crown	

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of the Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Arabian Development and Investment	JD 2,000	6700	1,400	1,350	1,400
Islamic Bank	JD 1,000	50	2,460	2,460	2,460
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1,000	3500	1,350	1,220	1,350
Arabian Sea Insurance Co. Ltd.	JD 5,000	300	9,500	9,250	9,500
Jordan Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	71705	1,770	1,600	1,710
Jordan Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	14320	2,030	2,030	2,030
Jordan National Bank	JD 5,000	200	11,500	11,500	11,500
Cairo Amman Bank	JD 5,000	1000	10,600	10,600	10,600
Dar Al Dawa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	300	3,700	3,650	3,700
Dar Al Sha'ab	JD 1,000	10500	1,250	1,200	1,200
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	4527	2,670	2,600	2,650
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	1100	0,820	0,800	0,820
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co.	JD 5,000	101	24,000	24,000	24,000
Arab Company for Aluminium Industries	JD 1,000	4075	1,420	1,400	1,420
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	11745	1,500	1,460	1,500
International Construction and Investment	JD 1,000	5050	0,980	0,980	0,980
Arab Financial Corporation (Jordan)	JD 10,000	1200	10,500	10,500	10,500
Jordan Worsted Mills Co.	JD 1,000	276	2,970	2,970	2,970
Jordan Cement Factories Co.	JD 10,000	170	20,050	20,000	20,050
Jordan Ceramic Industries Co.	JD 1,000	550	1,150	1,150	1,150
Jordan Phosphate Mines Co.	JD 1,000	1000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1,000	2400	2,000	2,000	2,000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5,000	4250	9,540	9,250	9,540
National Steel Industry	JD 10,000	55	15,000	15,000	15,000

Total volume traded on Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1980: JD 295,198

Total number of shares traded: 145,074

Government Development Bonds

Year of Maturity	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	High	Low
1980	JD 5,000	12	60	5,020	5,020
1986	JD 5,000	80	403	5,045	5,045

Total volume traded on Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1980: JD 463
Total number of bonds traded: 92

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TIME

The World News Magazine

Read in this week's issue:

WHICH WAY FOR SALT AND DETENTE?

AFTER AFGHANISTAN, FEAR IN IRAN AND PAKISTAN: (WITH COVER STORY ON THE SOVIET DRIVE IN SOUTHWEST ASIA).

HOW THE SOVIETS CRUSHED AFGHANISTAN. (WITH MILITARY ANALYSIS OF THE INVASION).

MISSION IMPOSSIBLE. (WALDHEIM IN IRAN).

THOSE CRAZY METAL MARKETS. (WITH TIME BUSINESS REPORT ON GOLD AND SILVER).

Basketball roundup

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP) — It was a typical game for the San Antonio Spurs. George Gervin scored 53 points, the Spurs totalled 137 and still they almost lost to the Denver Nuggets because of their matador defence — wave both arms and get out of the way as your man drives by. "We had an unbelievable offensive performance by Gervin, but we had to struggle to win because we play no defence," said San Antonio coach Doug Moe after his club edged the Nuggets out last night. San Antonio, which leads the National Basketball Association in scoring but is dead last in defence, held a 134-126 margin with 1:38 remaining. The Nuggets pulled within one at 135-134 on a three-point goal by David Thompson, but two free throws by James Silas with 16 seconds left gave the Spurs a three-point advantage.

In other NBA games last night, the Philadelphia 76ers edged the New York Knicks 111-100, the Houston Rockets beat the Cleveland Cavaliers 110-115 in overtime, the San Diego Clippers topped the Kansas City Kings 124-116, the Utah Jazz defeated the Detroit Pistons 124-110, the Chicago Bulls downed the Milwaukee Bucks 110-102 and the Indiana Pacers beat the Portland Trail Blazers 122-110. Gervin's 53 points was the NBA's best scoring performance this season, surpassing the 52 posted by New Jersey's Mike Newlin. Gervin, gunning for his third consecutive scoring title, hit on 23 of 40 attempts from the field.

Julius Erving scored 29 points and Maurice Cheeks and Darryl Dawkins added 20 apiece as the Sixers won their sixth game in the last seven and ended New York's five-game winning streak. The Knicks fought back from a 13-point third-quarter deficit but Cheeks scored five points down the stretch to keep Philadelphia on top.

U.K. football results

LONDON, Jan. 9 (R) — Non-league Harlow sprang a major surprise last night when they humbled English Second Division club Leicester City 1-0 in a Football Association (FA) Cup third round replay. On Saturday, Harlow rocked the promotion candidates with one injury-time equaliser at Leicester and completed the job last night when John MacKenzie scored in the 42nd

minute. Harlow now travel to Second Division Watford in the fourth round in the knowledge that the bookmakers have slashed their odds against winning the cup from 10,000 to one to 5,000 to one. First Division West Bromwich Albion were another casualty at the hands of Second Division Westham United. United won 2-1 with goals by Geoff Pike and England international Trevor Brooking, while Tony Brown netted Albion's late consolation. First Division Crystal Palace and Second Division Swansea City, who drew 2-2 on Saturday, have to meet for a third time after drawing the relay 3-3. Arsenal downed Cardiff 2-1.

England favoured in cricket cup series

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 9 (AP) — Ian Chappell will have to pass a medical examination before he can play in the limited over day-night match against England Monday. Chappell has a strained back but has been included in the 12 named by the Australian selectors, subject to passing the fitness test. But Australia will need their share of miracles of get berth in the Benson and Hedges World Cup finals in Melbourne and Sydney later in the month. "We can win the test series against England 3-0 and draw the series against the West Indians one all," said Australian skipper Greg Chappell after the second test against England was won by Australia earlier this week.

England lead in the cup series with eight points from five games and Australia and the West Indies are candidates for the number two spot, with the West Indies slightly favoured. The West Indies are on four points but have played five games to Australia's six.

For Australia to snare a place in the finals England would have to beat the West Indians twice. But England are likely to go into the one-day clash against the West Indies in Melbourne on Saturday without Ian Botham, who is nursing a damaged foot.

European basketball results

ATHENS, Jan. 9 (R) — Results of major European club basketball competitions last night:

Men's Cupwinners' Cup group quarter finals, first series: In Athens: Gabetti Cantu (Italy) beat Vanathinaikos (Greece) 106-103 (halftime 46-45) after extra time.

Korac Cup group quarter finals, first series: In Liege: Valladolid (Spain) beat Standard Liege (Belgium) 89-88 (49-43).

Men's Cup Winners' Cup group quarter finals, first series: In Istanbul: Barcelona (Spain) beat Eczacibasi (Turkey) 89-84.

Cuba returns to boxing association

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (R) — The International Amateur Boxing Association yesterday lifted its suspension on Cuba for failing to compete in the inaugural World Cup Boxing Tournament here last October. Association president Colonel Donald Hull, in announcing the decision of the IABA executive committee, said: "We're pleased to have them (Cuba) back in the family of championship boxing." The Cuban Boxing Federation cancelled Cuba's entry in the World Cup, because it objected to the inclusion of the

Cuban boxers on a team representing a geographical region rather than as a separate unit.

West Germany downs India

KARACHI, Pakistan, Jan. 9 (AP) — West Germany edged India 4-3 and Pakistan defeated England 6-1 on the seventh day of the Champions' Trophy World Hockey Tournament here today. In another match, Australia and Spain drew 2-2. West Germany captured its victory in the final four minutes of play when defender Wolfgang Stroedter converted a penalty corner and forward Stefan Blocher of HC Linburg capped a spectacular solo run into a goal. Both the Germans and the Indians, playing fast and with combinations, launched goal attacks from the start of play. In the second minute of the game, the Germans were awarded a penalty corner which Stroedter converted into a goal to give his team a 1-0 lead. Five minutes later, Ecarot Schmidt of HC Linburg scored another goal and to give the Germans a 2-0 lead.

India scored its first goal in the 11th minute. The Indians scored their second goal in the 23rd minute and their final goal on a penalty corner in the final minutes of play. Germany's Stroedter has scored 12 goals during the tournament, followed by Paul Litjens of Holland with 11.

In the day's first match, Pakistan retained its undefeated record by trouncing England. England drew first blood in the match, scoring early to take a 1-0 lead. At the interval, Pakistan led 2-1 but during the second half of the match the Pakistanis scored virtually at will. In the day's final match, Spain snatched an early 2-0 lead but could not hold off a determined Australian attack which eventually forced the match to end in a 2-2 draw.

Dane wins badminton tourney

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Jan. 9 (AP) — In a thrilling duel, Denmark's Morten Frost defeated India's Prakash Paduone 15-8, 10-15, 15-9 to win the men's singles finals of the \$20,000 Copenhagen Cup Badminton Tournament.

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Model railway monitors crop

MUNICH—Meteorologists Dr. Hans Hackel (right) and Walter anchez run this model railway round a maize field at the proving round of the Bavarian State Soil and Plant Research Institute. It carries a cargo of scientific equipment to measure sunlight and crop growth. It includes a highly sensitive photoelectric cell that measures the angle of sunlight at various times of day as the train chugs round a track. Sunlight is a crucial growth factor for maize in particular, and the toy train will help to show how last year's crop got lost of the sunlight it needed. (Dad photo)

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1980

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: If you are truly cooperative in your relations with other persons you will be able to get much of value done. But anything you do that is of a drastic or dramatic nature can put you behind the eight ball and cause a difficult upheaval. Consider all aspects of any plan you have in mind.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Don't upset your romantic life over some silly matter that doesn't amount to anything. Be alert to possible trickery by others.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) A fellow worker could tax your nerves if you are not tactful. Show that you are an efficient worker and gain benefits.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Don't argue with anyone over money and this becomes a fine day. Start a new enterprise that has been difficult to do before.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Petty annoyances at home could lead to much unpleasantness. It's best you overlook them. Evening is fine for entertaining at home.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Keep any meetings with others harmonious otherwise it could cause a severance of relations. Use particular care in travel.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You are tempted to spend much and could regret it later, so be sensible. Improve surroundings in ways that are not costly.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Forget business for now and improve your personal life. Join with interesting friends who can be of help to you.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) This is not a good time to make changes which you could later regret, so stick to the status quo. Evening can be delightful with a loved one.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Be a good friend and show others you like them for themselves alone and you get like response. Add to present happiness.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get involved in community affairs and do not permit a conniving person to waste your time. Take time for personal correspondence.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You have a fascinating project you are working on, so don't permit a selfish person to keep you from it. Not a good day for travel.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Not a good time for making radical changes but fine for maintaining poise with everyone. Understand better what kin expect of you.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1979 by Chicago Tribune

West vulnerable. South deals.
NORTH
♦ K 8 6
♥ Q J 7
♦ Q 7 6 4 2
♠ 10 6 4

EAST
♦ 10 5 4 2
♥ 9 5
♦ A J 9
♠ K 7 5 2
SOUTH
♦ A 9 3
♥ A K 10 4 2
♦ K 10 5 3
♠ 8

bidding:
South West North East
Pass 1NT Pass
Pass 3♦ Pass
Pass 4♥ Pass

Opening lead: Eight of ♦.

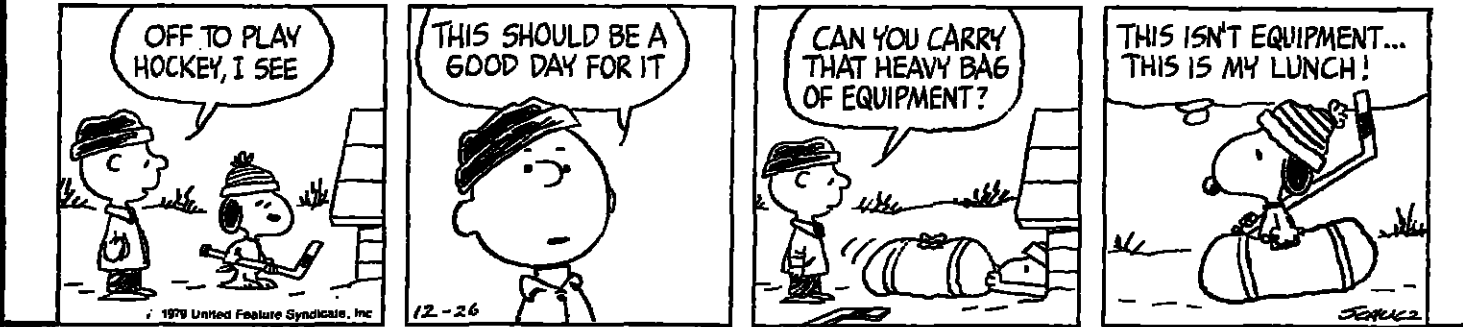
To seek a ruff or to force declarer to—that is the question. The answer is often simple: When you have trump length, it is usually best to lead from a strong suit and hope to establish a forcing game. The auction shown actually took place at the table. While we have some reservations about both South's and North's third bids, four trumps was not an unreasonable contract. Five trumps would have been better, but would probably have failed when declarer guessed the trump suit. Against four hearts West attacked with his singleton

diamond. East won the ace and declarer made the subtle falsecard of the five. East returned the nine of diamonds, declarer played the ten and West ruffed. To West it now appeared that his partner had returned the highest of his remaining diamonds to suggest a spade entry, so he shifted to the queen of spades; and that was the end of the defense. After drawing trumps, declarer discarded one of his losers on dummy's fifth diamond and made his contract.

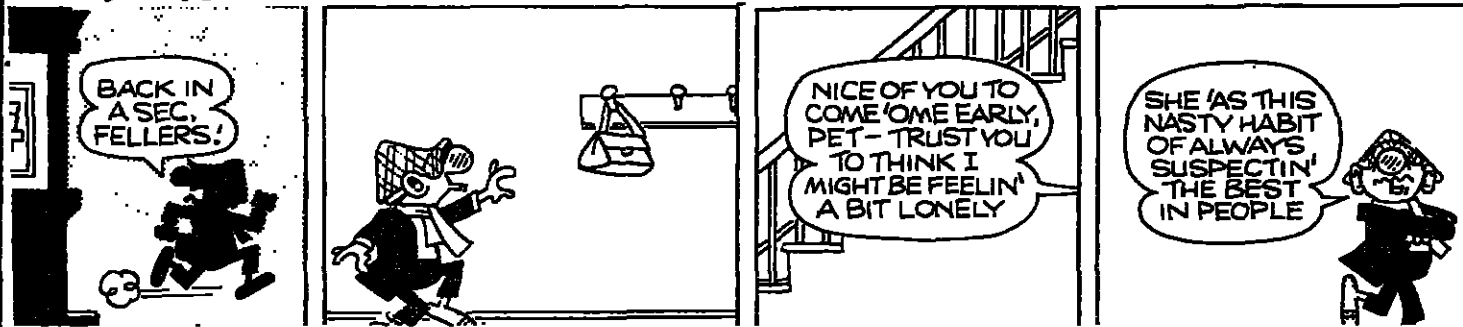
While West was a victim of declarer's falsecard, he could not logically have expected East to hold the ace of spades. Unless declarer held that card, his attempt to get to game opposite a partner who had offered only the mildest encouragement would have been little short of madness. A better chance for West would have been to hope that partner held the king of clubs, and to underlead the ace of clubs at trick three. That would have enabled East to regain the lead and return a diamond for the setting trick. However, West's error came much earlier. With four trumps and a strong side suit, the ace of clubs would have been a superior opening lead. The club continuation would have reduced South's trumps to the same length as West's and further club plays would have eroded declarer's trump holding even more. No matter what declarer does, accurate defense would still hold him to nine tricks.



Peanuts



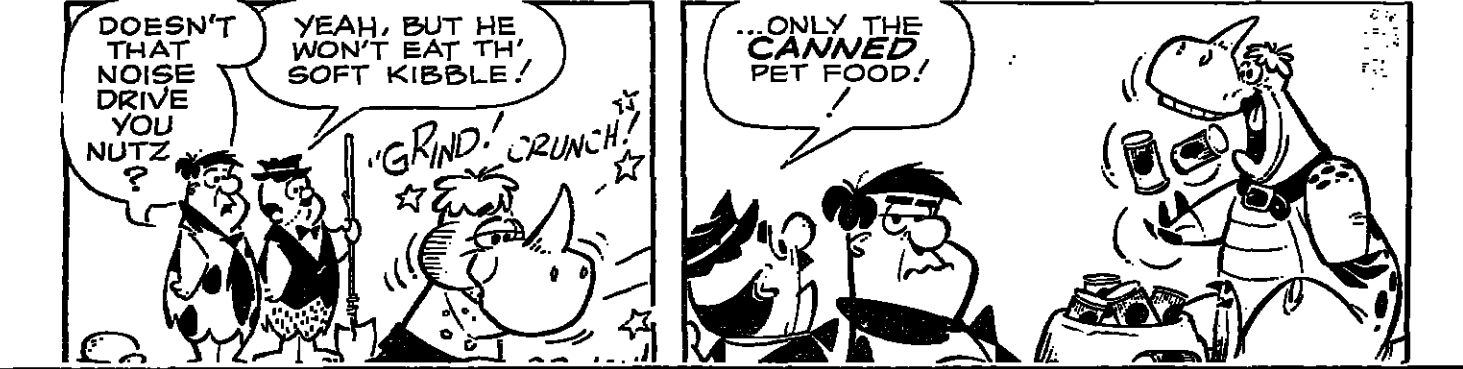
Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Flintstones



JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

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4:30 Bangkok, Abu Dhabi
7:30 Cairo (EA)
7:35 Baghdad
8:00 Raw Al Khaima, Bahrain
8:00 Muscat, Doha (RJ/GF)
8:30 Damascus
8:30 Kuwait
10:00 Beirut
10:30 Ramatallah (BA)
11:05 Riyadh (SD)
12:00 Kuwait (KAC)
12:00 Houston, New York
12:00 Amman
12:15 Cairo
12:25 London
12:45 Rome
19:45 Beirut (MEA)
22:00 London, Damascus (BA)
19:45 Cairo

DEPARTURES:

5:40 Damascus, Munich, Frankfurt
6:00 Damascus
7:30 Beirut
8:45 Beirut (MEA)
8:55 Cairo (EA)
10:00 Rome
10:30 Athens, Madrid
11:00 New York, Amsterdam
11:15 London (BA)
12:00 Vienna, London
12:05 Kuwait (SD)
12:30 Paris
13:00 Kuwait (KAC)
13:00 Cairo
15:00 Amman
19:30 Cairo
20:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
21:00 Jeddah
21:30 Doha, Kuwait

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:45 Cartoons
6:10 Children's programme
6:30 Sea Spray
7:10 Arabic programme
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic series
10:30 Arabic play
11:15 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:30 French programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 Arabic programme
8:30 Sea Spray
9:30 Arabic
9:30 News in Arabic
10:30 News in Arabic
10:30 Arabic play
11:15 News in Arabic

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:30 The World of Philip Markov
11:01 Sign on
11:02 Sign on and News Headlines
11:03 Radiotheque
11:04 News Summary
11:05 Radiotheque
11:06 News Bulletin
11:07 Sign on
11:08 Sign on

15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:30 News Bulletin
17:00 Arabic programme
17:30 Radiotheque
17:40 News Summary
17:41 Arabic Contact
17:42 Sign on
17:43 Sign on
17:44 Sign on
17:45 Sign on
17:46 Sign on
17:47 Sign on
17:48 Sign on
17:49 Sign on
17:50 Sign on

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BBC RADIO

GMT
04:00 News
04:30 Music for the Harpsichord
04:45 Financial News: Reflections
05:00 News: 24 Hours
05:30 Classical Record Review
05:45 World Today
06:00 News
06:30 Smack of the Day
07:00 News: 24 Hours
07:30 Think of a Number
07:45 Network U.K.
08:00 News: Reflections
08:30 News: Press Review
09:30 Financial News
09:40 Look Ahead
09:45 The Home at Posh Corner
10:00 News
10:30 My Music
11:00 News: News about Britain
11:15 Bank of a Number
11:30 Business Matters
12:00 Radio Newsworld
12:15 Top Tents
12:45 Sports Round-up
13:00 News: 24 Hours

VOICE OF AMERICA

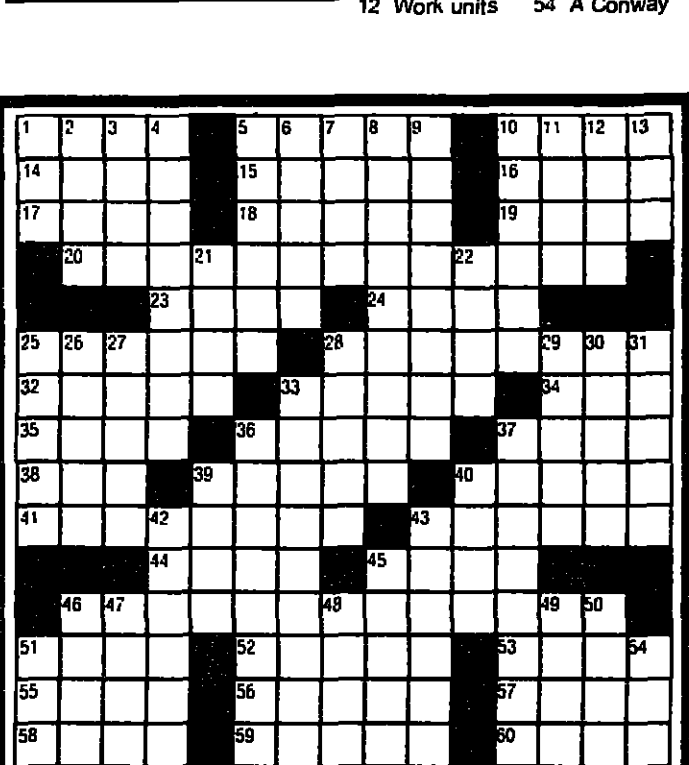
19:00 News Roundup:
reports, opinion, analysis
19:30 VOX Magazine:
American, science, culture, letters
20:00 Special English: news
20:15 Music USA (Jazz)
21:00 VOX World Report
21:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses
18:30 News Music USA

THE Daily Crossword by Jeanette K. Brill

ACROSS
1 Word with back or mud
5 Wilkes
10 Simmer
14 Algerian
15 Foreign
16 Young salmon
17 Mischievous act
18 Rule the — (be master)
19 Drunken revel
20 With 46 A, an adage
23 Scoots
24 Descartes
25 Caricature
28 Hanging on a wall
32 Stubborn as —
33 Preceding
34 Louis XIV
35 Long river
36 Mirthful
37 Frost
38 Chemical suffix
39 Spite: Fr.
40 Mercenary
41 Armor for the trunk
43 Rely
44 "— Three Lives"
45 Dole out
46 See 20 A
51 Deceptive talk
52 Dwelling on a height
53 Pin ball
55 Elysium
56 Contaminate
57 Needle case
58 Wrongful act, in law
59 Dais occupant
60 Believe
DOWN
1 School of whales
2 Seed
3 Muslim
4 See-through in a fence
5 Cereal grass
6 Succulent plants
7 Rivers: Sp.
8 Curb
9 Trade center
10 Ladder
11 Counterweight
12 Work units
13 Ironically humorous
21 Neap or ebb
22 Singular person
25 Kind of button
26 Kind of acid
27 Sovereign
28 Quality
29 Threefold
30 Caesar, for one
31 Traffic sign
33 Illusory hope
36 Refer for decision
37 Iterated
39 Secluded valley
40 Turn down
42 Mute
43 Mal — (head-ache: Fr.)
45 "As — goes, so goes..."
46 Dog's name
47 Always
48 — the Red
49 Hawk
50 Veer
51 Lustrous black
54 A Conway

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

VEAL ATOM REAR
TRAM ANODE ARIL
VILLADIMIRDRACULA
EEN MEET TRIAL
ARINE OTTO
DARINIO SHOE BAR
ALAN AMASIS ATE
COWBATEBIS CLITE
ENE RALTE RALIS
VEN TORE CHANCE
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SUSANSATIN JAMES
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THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



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Before handing over to Mrs. Gandhi India's caretaker premier holds last cabinet meeting

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9 (R)—Caretaker Premier Charan Singh held his last cabinet meeting here today before handing over to Mrs. Indira Gandhi, whose Congress (I) Party scored a landslide victory in the Indian national elections.

President Sanjiva Reddy was expected to call on Mrs. Gandhi to form a new government after she is elected leader by the Congress (I) parliamentary party on Friday.

As results continued to come in, Mrs. Gandhi's party had won a whopping 349 seats out of 520 declared so far for the 544-seat Lok Sabha (lower house) of parliament.

Mrs. Gandhi, swept from power by the Janata Party in the 1977 elections, came back strongly throughout the country except in the traditionally Communist West Bengal state, where the leftist front led by the Marxist Communist Party (CPI-M) had a near clean sweep.

In a message to Mrs. Gandhi, outgoing Premier Singh said: "I congratulate you on the impressive victory of your party in the Lok Sabha election and wish you well in guiding the destiny of the nation."

Mr. Singh, who broke away from Janata to form the Lok Dal (People's Party), steered his party into second place in the elections with 41 seats compared to 32 by

Janata in the count so far.

Most results are expected today although the voting in at least 17 constituencies has been postponed either due to violence, as in Assam, or heavy snowfall in the mountain regions.

Indian industrialists today welcomed the election of Mrs. Gandhi and her party's landslide victory.

Mr. Hari Shankar Singhania, president of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, said businessmen would do their best to help Mrs. Gandhi's government restore the economy.

He welcomed the emergence of a "strong and stable government," and listed power, coal, railway, movement, port problems and labour "indiscipline" as the new government's priorities.

Mr. Ramkrishna Bajaj, president of the Bombay-based Indian Merchants Chamber, also offered the business community's cooperation to the new government.

Indian stock markets reacted sharply to the election news, with leading stocks and blue chips gain-



Charan Singh

ing ground. Market sources said investors were cheered by the prospect of a stable government which would not have to depend on coalition partners.

The new government would be well placed to enforce better labour relations and cut out political or trade union interference in industry, the sources said.

The Financial Express said in an editorial that the voting had been for Mrs. Gandhi's personality rather than for her party.

"The vital question is whether a chastened Mrs. Gandhi will rise above the line of personal animosities, refrain from intolerance of opposition, solicit the latter's cooperation and concentrate on nation-building programmes," the paper said.

"Magic or a miracle" was how opposition Janata Party leader Jagjivan Ram described Mrs. Gandhi's spectacular win.

Mr. Ram, who once served in Mrs. Gandhi's cabinet, telephoned her with his congratulations and told reporters the result showed she had a hold over the masses.

Mrs. Gandhi's controversial younger son Sanjay, 33, returned in triumph to New Delhi yesterday from his constituency in Uttar Pradesh where he won by more than 128,000 votes.

Before the election, Mrs. Gandhi promised she would not give a place in her cabinet to her son, who was seen as one of the prime movers of a campaign of forced sterilisation during the period of emergency rule preceding her 1977 election upset.

Turkey extends U.S. use of bases

ANKARA, Jan. 9 (R)—Turkey and the United States today reached general agreement on the future use of American intelligence-gathering and military bases in this country.

The Turkish Government extended the provisional status of the bases for 45 days while detailed negotiations continue.

Diplomatic sources said the two sides disagreed on the scope of the scanning stations at Sinop and Divanik and the airbase at Incirlik.

While Turkey wants the use of the bases confined to its commitments to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, the United States wants them available for crises in the Middle East and Central Asia as well, some diplomatic sources said.

U.S. State Department counsellor Matthew Nimetz left today after all-night talks with Turkish Foreign Ministry officials.

U.S. officials said an overall formula had been

agreed upon. Diplomatic sources said differences remained over the wording.

The crises in Iran and Afghanistan have highlighted the potential usefulness of the bases. Because it lost its bases in Iran, the United States would depend on the Turkish monitoring stations to check Soviet compliance with strategic arms limitation agreements.

Mr. Nimetz has added a stop in Romania to his current trip to Turkey and Yugoslavia, the State Department announced yesterday.

Mr. Nimetz, recently named undersecretary for security assistance, science and technology, will discuss "matters of mutual interest" with Romanian officials today, the Department said.

Spokesman Hodding Carter said Mr. Nimetz was visiting Bucharest and Belgrade after Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had to postpone trips to the two Balkan capitals last month.

U.S., China plan to broaden military contacts, exchanges

PEKING, Jan. 9 (R)—U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown said tonight there were plans to broaden military contacts and exchanges between the United States and China.

During a banquet he hosted in the Great Hall of the People for Defence Minister Xu Xiangqian, Mr. Brown said he had found in talks with Chinese military leaders that their views coincided in many areas.

"We both believe a strong NATO and a stable Northeast Asia are both essential to the security of the United States and China," he said.

Referring to his visit to Peking, Mr. Brown said he hoped "our global strategic relationship will broaden and deepen, and the first step in such a journey is always the most important one."

He added that he was delighted the Chinese military had accepted an invitation to reciprocate his visit. A delegation from the People's Liberation Army would visit the United States in the near future and further exchanges would be announced in due course, he said.

He also said the two sides had "clarified our respective positions on technology transfer and prepared the ground for future expansion in this area."

Defence Minister Xu said Mr. Brown's visit, the talks held and the contacts established were especially significant in the light of the current situation.

"They not only mark a further development in the relations between our two countries, but will exert an influence which is not to

be ignored for the maintenance of peace in Asia and the world," he said.

"Both the United States and China recognise the danger that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan represents to Pakistan and Iran, and indeed to the entire region and the world," Mr. Brown said.

Earlier, Mr. Brown had a two-hour meeting with Premier Hua Guofeng. Premier Hua said the world was paying a great deal of attention to the secretary's visit, coming so soon after the Soviet Union had dispatched troops into Afghanistan.

"I think the general reaction (around the world) to your visit is favourable... but of course there are a few people not satisfied with

your visit," he said. "For instance, our neighbour to the north is not satisfied, and Vietnam is not satisfied either."

Defence Minister Xu said the Soviet Union had proved by its Security Council vetoes on both Afghanistan and Kampuchea to be "an aggressor trampling on other countries' sovereignty and sabotaging world peace."

He added: "We hold that in the face of this grave threat posed to the world by Soviet hegemonism, all countries interested in world peace and security need to unite, coordinate their actions and take effective measures against Soviet aggression and expansion so that it cannot have such things freely with impunity."

Soviet grain embargo effective 'only as short-term' measure

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Jan. 9 (R)—A leading trader on the world grain market said today other countries might supply the Soviet Union with some of the 17 million tons of American grain blocked by the U.S. Government.

A director of Andre et Compagnie in Lausanne, which handles six to eight per cent of world trade in wheat, maize and soy beans, told Reuters the U.S. measure would be effective only as a short-term sanction.

Mr. Jean Louis Junod, the director, declined to say whether his firm was affected by the cancelled grain deliveries. But he said the 1979 world harvest had been abundant and other countries including Argentina had surpluses which could make up the Soviet requirement.

Mr. Junod estimated that last Friday's decision by the U.S. Government would cost it a total of \$5 billion in guaranteed purchases, extra compensation, transforming maize into fuel, and additional gifts to grain as development aid.

He predicted that in two or three months' time, the slightest sign of remorse by the Soviet Union would persuade major grain exporters such as the Common Market, Canada and Australia, if not the United States itself, to resume normal shipments.

Kennedy raps Carter's Soviet grain embargo

PERRY, Iowa, Jan. 9 (R)—Senator Edward Kennedy yesterday said that he would not embargo the export of American grain if elected president of the United States. But his press secretary later qualified the campaign promise, saying the senator meant only in peacetime.



Senator Kennedy

Campaigning in this small farming town, Senator Kennedy criticised President Carter for stopping the shipment of 17 million tonnes of grain to the Soviet Union in protest at the Russian intervention in Afghanistan.

The senator, who is challenging Mr. Carter for the 1980 Democratic presidential nomination, told a meeting of local residents: "I would not embargo grain."

In a jibe at President Carter, he urged the people to believe him. President Carter, when campaigning in Iowa before election to the White House in 1976, also promised he would not embargo grain exports.

When reporters pressed for amplification of Senator Kennedy's remarks, press spokesman Tom Southwick consulted with him and responded: "Senator Kennedy does not believe that grain should be embargoed during peacetime."

"He doesn't believe it should be used as a political weapon. And he feels that the current embargo hurts American farmers more than the Soviets."

Senator Kennedy was clearly trying to win the farm votes in Iowa in advance of the state's presidential precinct caucuses on Jan. 21.

The caucuses, which elect delegates for the candidates, are the first significant test of popularity in the 1980 presidential campaign.

Mr. Carter won in 1976 and picked up the momentum that carried him to the White House.

But many farmers are angry with President Carter, fearing that the embargo will push down grain prices.

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell accused Senator Kennedy of opposing Mr. Carter's action for purely political reasons.

He said the White House had searched the senator's previous statements and several newspapers, including one in his home town of Boston, and had not found

one word of criticism from him when President Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford imposed grain embargoes for economic reasons.

Mr. Powell said the president's action had not helped his reelection campaign but it was felt that most farmers would recognise the seriousness of the Afghanistan crisis, which he called perhaps the greatest threat to peace since the Second World War.

Aid for farmers

Yesterday, the federal government unveiled more details of its package to help farmers following the suspension of grain shipments to the Soviet Union.

U.S. grain futures trade will reopen after a halt designed to prevent a price collapse following President Carter's decision to suspend Soviet shipments.

As part of the package to support prices, the government last night raised the grain loan rates and encouraged farmers to put more corn and wheat in storage.

Deputy Agriculture Secretary James Williams raised the loan rates—the government's basic price support mechanism—by 15 cents a bushel for wheat to \$2.50 and by ten cents a bushel for corn to \$2.10.

The cost to the government of the total package will be \$2.5 to \$3 billion, Mr. Williams told a news conference.

Press Secretary Powell said Soviet meat production would be cut by between 13 and 14 per cent this year because of the halt to U.S. grain shipments.

He said Soviet officials were much more disturbed by the grain sales cutback than their public statements showed.

World News Briefs

PEKING, Jan. 9 (R)—The fourth anniversary of former premier Chou Enlai's death passed quietly in Peking yesterday, in marked contrast to a year ago when tens of thousands of people gathered in central Tiananmen Square at the height of the human rights movement. Wreaths and bouquets were laid at the foot of the monument to revolutionary martyrs in the square. The monument took on added significance to the people of China after bloody riots broke out there in April 1976, sparked by the removal of wreaths commemorating Premier Chou. Chou has no individual monument and also has no grave. At his own request he was cremated and his ashes scattered from a plane flying high above the country.

LONDON, Jan. 9 (R)—The price of gold slipped below \$600 an ounce today for the first time since last Thursday, when its recent dramatic rise was breaking record after record. Gold was fixed at the regular morning price-setting session on the London Bullion Market at \$599.25 an ounce. Earlier today it had dropped back in Hong Kong to close at \$597.50 an ounce. It was in Hong Kong that gold reached \$680 an ounce two days ago at the height of its feverish price surge, as people bought gold for secure investment because of their fears about current international tensions. Gold has since been dropping in price mainly because of profit-taking and feelings on the markets that it might have become over-priced, dealers reported.

MADRID, Jan. 9 (AP)—An estimated 75,000 taxi drivers went on strike today to protest gasoline price increases, snarling public transportation at airports, bus and rail stations across Spain. The strikers leaders called for a meeting with government officials to discuss a subsidy to help alleviate the effects of the increases. The government approved on Monday an 11 to 25 per cent increase in prices of gasoline and petroleum products to meet higher prices by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Towns affected by the strike — of an indefinite duration — included Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia, Bilbao, San Sebastian, Seville and another 16 towns. Spain imports about 95 per cent of its oil. Government officials estimated about \$6 billion will be spent on such purchases this year.

DAMASCUS, Jan. 9 (R)—Eritrean guerrillas fighting for independence from Ethiopia said yesterday they had inflicted heavy casualties on the Ethiopian forces. The Eritrean News Agency quoted the Eritrean Liberation Front Revolutionary Council (ELF-RC) as saying the guerrillas launched a major offensive Monday against Ethiopian forces in the Eila Taad area, 70 kilometres from the Red Sea coast. The fighting was continuing and hundreds of Ethiopian troops had been killed or wounded and ten soldiers had been captured, it said. Large quantities of arms were seized, the agency added.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9 (R)—Two people were killed and four injured when gunmen attacked the home of a former state minister in the northeastern state of Manipur last night, officials said. One security guard was killed on the spot and a civilian died from his injuries in the attack on the home of former Manipur finance minister Mr. Mohammad Alimuddin in the state capital of Imphal. It was the third shooting incident in a month in Imphal, where Maoist guerrillas are seeking independence from India. On Jan. 1, two gunmen shot dead a veteran communist state politician at his home and on Dec. 12, the speaker of the Manipur state assembly, Mr. R.K. Ranbir Singh, was seriously injured in a similar attack. Direct central government rule, replacing local state administration, was imposed on Manipur last Nov. 14, following an increase in violent incidents.

TOKYO, Jan. 9 (R)—Japan plans to spend about \$12.8 billion over the next 11 years on developing new energy sources, International Trade and Industry Ministry officials said today. The plan was disclosed by Trade and Industry Minister Yoshitake Sasaki at a meeting with Japanese business leaders in western Japan yesterday. Mr. Sasaki said one-third of the funds, most of which will be raised by taxes on petroleum and electricity, would be used for the development of a "fast breeder" nuclear reactor.

ATHENS, Jan. 9 (R)—The Greek Government has accepted the resignation of General Ioannis Davos from his post as armed forces chief. Defence Minister Evangelos Averoff-Tossitis said yesterday. In a statement, Mr. Averoff-Tossitis said General Davos, who was appointed in 1974, resigned to facilitate the promotion of younger generals. The Supreme Council of National Defence will meet in the next few days to appoint a new armed forces chief.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 9 (R)—An oil rig collapsed in the Gulf of Mexico yesterday but all 35 workers aboard were rescued, the U.S. Coast Guard said. No injuries and no oil pollution were reported, a Coast Guard spokesman said. Two legs of the rig collapsed shortly after the platform had been set up in the Gulf about 104 kilometres southwest of Galveston. The workers were rescued by tugboats, the spokesman said. Western Oceanic Company, which owns the rig, refused to comment on the incident.

By Roy Gutman

WASHINGTON—U.S.-Soviet detente, which made small but significant advances in the decade that just ended, has gone off the rails at the start of the 1980s.

Moscow's decision in late December to send more than 30,000 troops into Afghanistan and install a new government marked its first military intervention outside the communist bloc in 30 years.

President Carter's response, asking the U.S. Senate to delay consideration of the landmark Strategic Arms Limitation agreement (SALT II), could kill the central achievement of the era of detente and launch a new arms race.

These two fateful steps, and the inevitable reactions they will provoke, seem certain to shape events in the new decade.

Mr. Carter, accusing Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev of lying to him about the aim of the Afghanistan intervention, said he had changed his mind about Soviet goals and indicated major shifts in U.S. policies.

These shifts seem certain to include military aid, arms sales or cooperation with countries along the periphery of the Soviet bloc, and a higher U.S. military posture in the Middle East.

Mr. Carter has already ordered a sharp reduction in grain sales to the Soviet Union and at the same time, on Jan. 4, announced his intention to provide more military and economic aid to Pakistan.

What remains unclear is how, when and whether Mr. Carter and Mr. Brezhnev will be able to resume any form of cooperation on reducing their nuclear arsenals, which singly or together are capable of destroying civilisation.

The political atmosphere in Washington seems to preclude Senate consideration of SALT II until after the November presidential elections—and a further deterioration in relations may kill the treaty altogether.

Complicating the U.S. response to the Soviet moves in Afghanistan is the simultaneous crisis in relations with Iran, where militants have held 50 Americans hostage at the U.S. embassy since Nov. 4.

Although Iran has condemned the Russian intervention in neighbouring Afghanistan, its leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, continued to give priority to demands for extradition of the ousted Shah, who is now in

U.S.-Soviet relations hit low ebb

Panama. The twin crises of Iran and Afghanistan have given President Carter his biggest challenge since taking office nearly three years ago. In the short term, he must respond forcefully and effectively to seemingly insoluble situations.

In addition, instability in the Gulf oil-producing region now requires a new long-term strategy to protect countries supplying oil vital to the economy of the West and Japan.

Elements of a higher U.S. military posture have already emerged. —The United States has sent a powerful fleet of 20 ships including two aircraft carriers to the Indian Ocean area and is searching for base facilities to maintain an expanded naval presence there indefinitely.

—Somalia, Oman and Kenya gave a positive reception to a U.S. mission seeking use of these facilities in a crisis, although no formal arrangements were made.

—The president authorised money to begin building ships and planes in a \$9 billion programme to equip a force of up to 150,000 troops for rapid deployment to world trouble spots.

—And, in a major policy switch, Mr. Carter committed himself to a 4.5 per cent increase in military spending in each of the five years beginning Oct. 1, 1980 — in place of the ceiling of three per cent he had set earlier.

The Carter administration has already assured Pakistan that it will honour its defence commitments should that country be threatened by the Soviet incursion into neighbouring Afghanistan.

And moves were under way in Congress to remove legal bars to military aid to Pakistan.

But no special U.S. envoy was sent, possibly reflecting the sensitivity in U.S.-Pakistan relations. Instead, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington was talking with Pakistani leaders on behalf of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

A mob stormed and burned the American embassy in Islamabad in late November, apparently in the mistaken belief that America was taking the takeover of the Grand Mosque in Mecca.

Talks on security and military needs are also being held with other countries on the Soviet periphery, including Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Some State Department offi-

cials feel there is a possibility the United States may even consider providing arms to Afghan insurgents who have fought against three successive Marxist governments in Kabul.

But in any case, events at the end of 1979 and the beginning of 1980 appeared certain to prompt an increase in conventional armaments to Europe and Asia.

The outlook on strategic nuclear arms reductions is less certain. The United States said it would continue to abide by provisions of the two SALT accords and expects the Soviet Union to do the same.

An indication of the coldness in

relations was that this position was announced to the press and not communicated directly to the Soviet Union.

At a time of changing leadership in Moscow—and possibly the United States—relations between the two superpowers are at their lowest ebb in over a decade.

The decline was predicted in fact by the State Department's Soviet affairs adviser, Mr. Marshall Shulman. Addressing the Arms Control Association, Mr. Shulman lamented in mid-December: "We are in a period of deterioration of relations with the Soviet Union. It's quite likely that if the present trends continue, we are going to have a greater deterioration to the point where the interests of both the United States and the Soviet Union are going to be critically and adversely affected."



President Carter and Brezhnev when relations were friendly.

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It is indicative of the changed mood in the Carter administration

that Mr. Shulman, a key adviser to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, has been excluded from giving official briefings to reporters on the Afghanistan situation.

There are also indications that the mood of the country has changed.

President Carter's exercise of restraint in the Iran crisis and his marshalling of world public opinion behind the United States won him wide support around the country. This was reflected in a stunning reversal of his previously low standing in the popularity polls.

But the other side of the coin

a change in Moscow's strategic planning.

The decline in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union may have been foreshadowed not long after May 1972, when President Nixon returned triumphant from Moscow after signing the SALT I agreement and agreeing on a code detente.

Detente, as described then by national security adviser and later secretary of state Mr. Henry Kissinger, meant two things for the United States:

First, firm resistance to Soviet "adventurism." Second, positive incentives such as trade to create a web of vested interests that would encourage cooperation in resolving world problems.

According to senior Carter administration officials, the first strand of the web broke in October 1973, when the United States accused the Soviet Union of failing to cooperate in efforts to end the Middle East war.

The groundwork was laid for SALT II when President Ford went to Vladivostok in November 1974. But Congress, increasingly distrustful of the Republican administration's dealings with the Soviet Union, balked.

The next major setback came in January 1975, when the Soviet Union denounced a liberalised trade agreement because of congressional demands that the Kremlin commit itself to free emigration of Jews and other minorities.

At one swoop, the major incentive for cooperation was removed.

A few months later, Soviet and Cuban advisers began arriving in large number in Angola, where they eventually helped a pro-Marxist faction win that country's civil war and take office.

In his last year in office, 1976, Mr. Ford bowed to pressure from conservatives such as former California governor Mr. Ronald Reagan and virtually dropped all SALT negotiations.

Despite its commitment to a fresh start and an early conclusion of the treaty, the Carter administration made a series of blunders in its early dealings with the Soviet Union.

First, it offered to supplant the Vladivostok accord with a far more comprehensive one, a move announced in public before it was delivered in Moscow. The proposal was categorically rejected.

Negotiations resumed and were making good progress by late 1977. Then came a major quarrel over Middle East policy.

The administration had negotiated a joint approach with the Soviet Union towards resolving the Israeli-Arab dispute. Both sides made concessions in the process which led to revival of the Geneva Middle East peace conference.

But the Joint U.S.-Soviet declaration on Oct. 1 was voided when Egyptian President Anwar Sadat made his independent decision to travel to Jerusalem and begin direct negotiations with Israel.

Communist sources say this caused a major falling-out between the two countries and a year's delay in their own talks.

To many critics, Mr. Carter's first three years reveal a major flaw in his administration: his refusal to adopt a single long-term strategy towards the Soviet Union.

The critics say he acted instead as a referee—at times taking the advice of Mr. Vance, an advocate of negotiations and cooperation, with Moscow, at other times leaning to the hawkish views of National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Mr. Carter's unwillingness to decide on his priorities undoubtedly slowed the SALT negotiations.

The debate on SALT ratification was virtually suspended in September and October, after which the Iran crisis intervened to cause a further delay.

Finally, in response to the developments in Afghanistan, the president asked the Senate on Jan 3 this year to defer consideration of SALT II.

But the most important complication in the SALT process and with it, detente—may in fact be the enormous Soviet programme to build and deploy nuclear missiles and warheads.

In the view of administration strategists, Soviet arms modernisation could give Moscow first-strike capability—the power to knock out the U.S. land-based deterrent.

U.S. arms have also been upgraded in recent years. The decisions to go ahead with developments of Cruise missile and deployment of the MX missile as well as medium-range rocket in Western Europe undoubtedly concerned Soviet planners.

REUTERS